

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JULIAN GARCIA,  
Plaintiff,

v.

ROADRUNNER TRANSPORTATION  
SERVICES, INC., et al.,  
Defendants.

Case No. [20-cv-06918-MMC](#)

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS'  
MOTION TO TRANSFER VENUE**

Re: Doc. No. 20

Before the Court is a “Motion to Transfer Venue,” filed February 10, 2021, by defendants Roadrunner Transportation Services, Inc. and Roadrunner Transportation Systems, Inc. (together, “Roadrunner”). Plaintiff Julian Garcia (“Garcia”) has filed opposition, to which Roadrunner has replied. Having read and considered the papers filed in support of and in opposition to the motion, the Court rules as follows.<sup>1</sup>

**BACKGROUND**

In the instant action, Garcia, who “worked as a Delivery Driver for [Roadrunner] from approximately 2004 or 2005 to May 2017” (see Compl. ¶ 7), alleges Roadrunner misclassified “the Delivery Drivers as ‘Independent Contractors’ rather than as ‘employees’” (see id. ¶ 31). Based thereon, Garcia, on May 12, 2020, filed his complaint in the Superior Court of California, in and for the County of Alameda, asserting, on behalf of himself and a putative class, two causes of action, specifically, “Reimbursement of Business Expenses” and “Violations of the Unfair Competition Law.” On October 5, 2020, Roadrunner, citing the Class Action Fairness Act, removed the case to federal

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<sup>1</sup> On March 16, 2021, the motion was taken under submission.

1 court. See 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2).

## 2 DISCUSSION

3 By the instant motion, Roadrunner seeks an order, pursuant to 28 U.S.C  
4 § 1404(a), transferring the above-titled action to the Eastern District of Wisconsin, in light  
5 of a forum-selection clause contained in three “Independent Contractor Local  
6 Agreement[s]” between Roadrunner and Garcia.<sup>2</sup>

7 As set forth in § 1404, a district court, “[f]or the convenience of parties and  
8 witnesses, in the interest of justice, . . . may transfer any civil action to any other district  
9 or division where it might have been brought or to any district or division to which all  
10 parties have consented.” See 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). In deciding whether transfer is  
11 appropriate, courts evaluate a number of factors, including the parties’ “private interests”  
12 and various “public-interest considerations.” See Atl. Marine Const. Co. v. U.S. Dist. Ct.  
13 for W. Dist. of Texas, 571 U.S. 49, 62, n.6 (2013). When a motion brought under  
14 § 1404(a) is based on a forum-selection clause, however, courts “should not consider  
15 arguments about the parties’ private interests”; rather, they “may consider arguments  
16 about public-interest factors only.”<sup>3</sup> See id. at 64.

17 In the instant case, each Agreement provides:

18 This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Wisconsin  
19 both as to interpretation and performance, and any action pertaining thereto  
20 shall be brought and maintained exclusively in Courts located in Milwaukee  
County, Wisconsin.

21 (See Dierks Decl., Ex. A ¶ 24; Smedstad Decl., Ex. M ¶ 23; Ex. N ¶ 23 (emphasis  
22 added).)

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24 <sup>2</sup> The Court does not consider herein Roadrunner’s additional request that  
25 Sanchez, et al. v. Roadrunner Transp. Serv., Inc., et al., Case No. 21-CV-890-MMC, a  
related action pending before the undersigned, should be transferred to the Eastern  
District of Wisconsin along with the instant action.

26 <sup>3</sup> Public-interest factors include such matters as the “administrative difficulties  
27 flowing from court congestion,” the “local interest in having localized controversies  
28 decided at home,” and the “interest in having the trial of a diversity case in a forum that is  
at home with the law.” See Atl. Marine Const. Co., 571 U.S. at 62 n.6.

At the outset, the parties disagree as to whether the forum-selection clause is applicable to the claims brought in Garcia's complaint. In particular, Roadrunner argues the term "pertaining thereto" applies to the words "[t]his Agreement" (see Reply at 2:7), whereas Garcia argues the phrase refers only to the "interpretation and performance" of the Agreement, issues not raised by his misclassification claims (see Opp. at 7:13-14).

In resolving that threshold issue, the Court is guided by "general principles for interpreting contracts." See Doe 1 v. AOL LLC, 552 F.3d 1077, 1081 (9th Cir. 2009) (internal quotation and citation omitted). The first of those principles is that "[c]ontract terms are to be given their ordinary meaning." See id. Next, "when the terms of a contract are clear, the intent of the parties must be ascertained from the contract itself." See id. (internal quotation and citation omitted). As set forth below, the Court finds the "plain meaning," see id., of the phrase "pertaining thereto," read in context, is "pertaining to the Agreement."

First, the structure of the sentence supports such interpretation. As Roadrunner points out, the subject of the sentence is "[t]his Agreement" not "interpretation and performance." Second, there appears no reason, either as a business or other practical matter, for the parties to agree to have lawsuits relating to the Agreement tried in different states depending on the particular claims asserted, and the parties have submitted nothing to suggest they so intended.

Accordingly, the Court finds the phrase "pertaining thereto" means "pertaining to the Agreement."

Turning to the scope of the clause's application, the Court notes there is no dispute that the phrase "pertaining to" has the same meaning as the phrase "relating to," see Moore v. Lender Processing Servs., Inc., 2012 WL 12906123, at \*2 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 24, 2012), or that the phrase "relating to," in turn, has been held to "appl[y] to any dispute that has some logical or causal connection to the parties' agreement," see Yei A. Sun v. Advanced China Healthcare, Inc., 901 F.3d 1081, 1086 (9th Cir. 2018). Further, the question presented here is "whether in classifying [Garcia] . . . as an independent

1 contractor [Roadrunner] has violated the law,” see Quinonez v. Empire Today, LLC, 2010  
2 WL 4569873, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 4, 2010) (emphasis omitted), and “that question falls  
3 within the scope of the forum selection clause, because it ‘relates to’ the contracts  
4 entered into” by those two parties, see Perry v. AT & T Mobility LLC, 2011 WL 4080625,  
5 at \*4 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 12, 2011).

6 Accordingly, the Court finds Garcia’s claims come within the scope of the forum-  
7 selection clause. The Court next addresses Garcia’s argument that it would be  
8 unreasonable to enforce the forum-selection clause in the instant case.

9 A clause is “controlling” unless the plaintiff makes “a strong showing” that “(1) the  
10 clause is invalid due to fraud or overreaching, (2) enforcement would contravene a strong  
11 public policy of the forum in which suit is brought, whether declared by statute or by  
12 judicial decision, or (3) trial in the contractual forum will be so gravely difficult and  
13 inconvenient that the litigant will for all practical purposes be deprived of his day in court.”  
14 See Sun, 901 F.3d at 1088 (internal quotation, citation, and alteration omitted). Here, as  
15 discussed below, no such showing has been made.

16 As to the first ground, “the party resisting enforcement must show that the  
17 inclusion of that clause in the contract was the product of fraud or coercion.” See  
18 Petersen v. Boeing Co., 715 F.3d 276, 282 (9th Cir. 2013) (emphasis in original) (internal  
19 quotation and citation omitted). Here, Garcia contends he was “presented . . . with only  
20 the signature pages of the contract” and “told . . . that to continue working he had to sign.”  
21 (See Opp. at 20:8-10.) Such argument, however, “go[es] only to the contract as a  
22 whole,” rather than to inclusion of the clause itself, and, consequently, is unavailing. See  
23 Richards v. Lloyd's of London, 135 F.3d 1289, 1297 (9th Cir. 1998). Although Garcia  
24 also points to his “not [being] a sophisticated business man” and “not hav[ing] education  
25 beyond the 9th grade” (see Opp. at 20:4-6), such argument likewise is unavailing, as “a  
26 differential in power or education,” even on “a non-negotiated contract[,]” does “not vitiate  
27 a forum selection clause,” see Murphy v. Schneider Nat'l, Inc., 362 F.3d 1133, 1141 (9th  
28 Cir. 2004).

1 As to the second ground, Garcia argues that, if the Wisconsin choice-of-law  
2 provision is found applicable to the instant action, “the practical effect of enforcement of  
3 the forum selection clause could be to deprive [him] . . . of the unwaivable statutory  
4 entitlements of the [California] Labor Code.” (See Opp. at 22:8-10.) A party challenging  
5 enforcement of a forum-selection clause, however, “may not base [his] challenge on  
6 choice of law analysis” and, as Garcia does no more than “speculate[ ] as to how the  
7 transferee forum would ultimately resolve the issue of what substantive law should be  
8 applied,” he fails to demonstrate how enforcement would contravene a strong public  
9 policy of California. See Voicemail Club, Inc. v. Enhanced Servs. Billing, Inc., 2012 WL  
10 4837697, at \*3-4 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 10, 2012).

11 As to the third ground, “[w]here the parties have agreed to a forum-selection  
12 clause, they waive the right to challenge the preselected forum as inconvenient or less  
13 convenient for themselves or their witnesses, or for their pursuit of the litigation.” See  
14 Sun, 901 F.3d at 1091 (internal quotation and citation omitted). Consequently, Garcia’s  
15 argument that “travelling to Wisconsin would cause significant physical stress [and]  
16 financial stress” (see Opp. at 21:6-7) is, under the circumstances, unavailing.

17 Accordingly, the Court finds the forum-selection clause is enforceable.

18 Lastly, the Court considers Garcia’s argument that the public-interest factors weigh  
19 against transfer. Although, as noted, courts “may consider arguments about public-  
20 interest factors,” those factors “will rarely defeat a transfer motion.” See Atl. Marine  
21 Const. Co., 571 U.S. at 64. Here, Garcia “do[es] not identify any public[-]interest factors,  
22 such as administrative difficulties or local interest, that would make this an exceptional  
23 case in which the court should decline to [transfer] the case despite the presence of a  
24 valid forum-selection clause.” See Sun, 901 F.3d at 1093 n.12.


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**CONCLUSION**

Accordingly, the motion to transfer is hereby GRANTED, and the above-titled action is hereby ordered TRANSFERRED to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: July 20, 2021

  
MAXINE M. CHESNEY  
United States District Judge

United States District Court  
Northern District of California